

Dayan to visit Washington

TEL AVIV, June 23 (R). — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is expected to visit Washington around mid-August, several weeks after the return of Prime Minister Menachem Begin from talks with President Carter, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The spokesman said no dates have yet been fixed for Mr. Dayan's visit, but that he was sure to meet key leaders in the Carter administration. President Carter invited Mr. Begin to visit Washington on July 18. The spokesman said the timing of Mr. Dayan's visit also depended on the dates of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's planned tour of Mideast capitals.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Volume 2, Number 484

AMMAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1977 — RAJAB 7, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Sarkis sends message to Assad on Lebanese, Mideast situation

DAMASCUS, June 23 (R). — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros today conveyed a message from President Elias Sarkis to Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Mr. Butros, who arrived here today for a brief visit, earlier conferred with his Syrian counterpart, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, on the Lebanese and Middle East situation and bilateral relations.

In a press statement after his three-hour talks with Mr. Khaddam, the Lebanese foreign minister said discussions covered all current Lebanese and Arab questions.

"Views were completely identical on future expectations in the region," he added.

Mr. Butros also said he would have further talks with Syrian leaders after a tour of several Arab countries early next month.

Contents of the Lebanese president's message were not disclosed, although they are believed to deal with efforts to restore normal life to war-torn Lebanon, in addition to the general Middle East situation.

The latest warning about the danger of continued fighting in the south came from the Lebanese Parliamentary Defence and Foreign Affairs Committees on Tuesday. The committees said the situation in the south "seriously endangers the whole of Lebanon and the Arab region."

President Assad described the talks Mr. Butros had with him as successful, useful and fruitful.

The Syrian leader was answering reporters' questions after receiving the Lebanese foreign minister.

An official Syrian source said the discussions covered various Lebanese questions and the general Arab situation.

The talks also dealt with the international situation from the point of its relations to the Middle East conflict, the source added.

Mr. Butros later left Damascus for home.

In Sidon, travellers from southern Lebanon said that ten people were wounded and several buildings damaged on the left-Palestinian side in intermittent exchanges of artillery fire in the region last night and this morning.

They also alleged that an Israeli force entered the rightist-held town of Ein El and kidnapped seven people who had been seeking to improve relations with nearby Moslem villages.

Palestinian sources said vehicles with Israeli markings were seen about 2 kms. inside Lebanese territory.

Israeli spotter planes were seen over leftist-held Taybeh, which the travellers alleged came under shelling by Israeli gunners for 15 minutes today. The travellers said three people were wounded in Taybeh. Earlier, five people were wounded in the market town of Nabatiyeh, and two others in an exchange involving rightist-held Qleia and Marjeyoun, and leftist-held Qleia and Ibl As Saqi.

Fighting has continued in southern Lebanon after the 19-month civil war ended in other parts of the country last November.

Tureiki leaves for South Yemen

SAN'A, June 23 (R). — Libyan Foreign Secretary Abdul Salam Tureiki left today for Aden after a one-day visit to North Yemen as part of a tour of Arab countries.

Dr. Tureiki has visited Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia to canvass support for a proposal by the Libyan Jamahiriyyah (formerly Libya) leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi for an Arab summit conference in Tripoli.

He told a press conference before his departure that all these countries had supported the call for a summit but wanted preparations to be made to ensure its success.

Dr. Tureiki said he believed a summit conference should discuss, in addition to the Middle East situation, other topics including the creation of an Arab common market.

Referring to differences between Ethiopia and Sudan and Somalia Dr. Tureiki said he hoped they would be solved amicably.

Sudan's relations with Ethiopia have deteriorated since the government in Khartoum announced its open support for the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front.

Ethiopia is also on bad terms with Somalia because of territorial claims.

Dr. Tureiki praised the Ethiopian revolution, stressing that there were no Israeli experts in Ethiopia. Sudan has charged that Ethiopia was being supplied with Soviet arms and was using the military Israeli and Cuban military expertise.



OFFICIAL TALKS -- President Tito and Col. Muammar Qadhafi head their countries' delegations during official talks in Brioni Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

Middle East problem dominates Libyan, Yugoslav Brioni talks

BELGRADE, June 23 (R). — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and President Tito of Yugoslavia held another round of talks today aboard a Yugoslav navy school ship while touring the northern Adriatic, official sources said.

The sources did not say what were the topics discussed by the two leaders, but the situation in the Middle East has been high on their agenda in earlier talks.

Official sources said that Libya and Yugoslavia were concerned that the election of new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin might increase tension in the region.

During talks yesterday at President Tito's Adriatic island retreat of Brioni, the two leaders agreed that the Middle East situation was deteriorating.

In a dinner speech 58-year-old Mr. Tito called for the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference and said the Palestine Liberation Organisation should take part as an independent party.

But Col. Qadhafi replied that he did not believe the conference could succeed.

"We are not against the conference but we do not think it could produce a solution for such a crisis as the Middle East one," he said.

"Remarks by Israeli officials have made the possibility of a just peace in the Middle East even more distant".

The two leaders sailed aboard the Galeb (sea gull) school ship to the nearby shipbuilding yard of Kraljevica, where President Tito, 85, worked as a fitter in 1925 and 1926. He was sacked after organising a strike.

Kraljevica shipyard builds mainly military vessels and the two leaders inspected a gunboat built there.

Yugoslav Television showed a film tonight of the two leaders' cruise.

Britain, U.S. will resume consultation on Rhodesia

PARIS, June 23 (AFP). — British and American negotiators will resume consultations with African nationalist leaders on the future of Rhodesia early next month, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said here tonight.

He made the statement to newsmen after a meeting with British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The two negotiators, U.S. Ambassador in Lusaka Stephen Low and John Graham, Under Secretary in the British Foreign Office took part in the talks between the two ministers, here for a meeting at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Graham and Mr. Low would meet Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, in Lusaka on July 5 or 6.

In a joint statement read by the spokesman, Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen said that "recent events on the ground in and around Rhodesia had underlined the urgency of pressing with the consultations."

The spokesman said the negotiators would be discussing three points.

They would try to produce "a set of proposals on the independence constitution of Zimbabwe."

Secondly, they would discuss transitional arrangements and thirdly the "outline of a Zimbabwe Development Fund."

The spokesman said the negotiators would probably also visit Salisbury and Pretoria, and might go to Dar Es Salaam too, if they found this worthwhile.

Israel: No policy change towards south Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 23 (R). — Israel saw nothing new in the situation in southern Lebanon to warrant a change of policy towards it, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

At the same time military sources dismissed as untrue a Beirut report that Israeli troops had crossed into southern Lebanon overnight and kidnapped seven people from the rightist-held town of Ein El who had been trying to improve relations with nearby leftist villages.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman had been asked by journalists how Israel reacted to reports from Arab capitals of rising tension in southern Lebanon and of fears by Arab leaders of Israeli military action there.

"Israel's policy on southern Lebanon remains unchanged. Up till now, we have not seen any new elements that would justify a change in our stance," he said.

The rightists are in close contact with Israel which admits only to giving them humanitarian aid. But foreign reports say Israel also provides them with military support.

Standing Israeli policy towards south Lebanon, according to multiple statements by Israeli leaders, is that Israel will intervene in the area only under very strictly defined conditions which are:

-- If Syrian or other non-Lebanese regular Arab military units, cross an ill-defined "red line," believed to be the Litani River.

If Palestinian guerrillas again use southern Lebanon as a staging place for raids against northern Israel.

Israel would also look critically at the presence of very large guerrilla formations in the border area even if these were temporarily inactive militarily.

Former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in April added the provision that Israel would not permit rightist villages where the population is friendly to Israel to fall into their opponents' hands.

Public reaction to the reported concession on PLO representation would probably have been hostile. In any event the Labour Party was defeated by the rightwing Likud Party in the May elections.

The source told Reuters that one reason for the Labour government's reversion to its original hard-line position was presumably that the Arabs were making increasing public demands for Israeli concessions even before the Geneva conference resumed.

The source added that Israel's new Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, was sharply opposed to the attendance of any PLO representatives at Geneva.

The public Israeli government position hitherto has been that it was prepared to accept the presence at Geneva of representatives of the Palestinian communities on the West or East Bank as part of the Jordanian delegation but not of PLO activists.

The source did not say why the Labour government had softened its position last February on talking to PLO leaders.

Asked whether under their more flexible policy the Israelis would have accepted the presence of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat at Geneva, the source

OECD vows to pursue dialogue with developing countries

PARIS, June 23 (R). — Industrial nations today moved to pursue their dialogue with developing countries and make the most of the achievements of the north-south economic conference which ended here earlier this month.

At the opening of the two-day ministerial conference of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said: "The challenge before us is great. Not just to nourish our own well-being, but to make the world economy work better -- with growth, equity and justice for all."

Foreign ministers of the 24 leading non-communist industrial nations concentrated on an assessment of the Paris conference, which produced only meagre results after 18 months of hard negotiations.

Several of today's speakers said they refused to regard the north-south dialogue as a failure, but considered it a basis for building new accords.

But many of the ministers expressed disappointment at the lack of an agreement on continuing world discussions on the energy crisis.

The Paris north-south meeting produced agreement on a \$1 billion special aid fund to help the poorest countries and acceptance in principle by the industrial nations of some form of common fund to finance commodity agreements.

Mr. Vance said the world was entering a new political and economic era in which north-south confrontation must be replaced by new policies based on cooperation.

But the new relationship depended first on the state of the OECD member countries. "We bear the main responsibility for assuring the kind of economic recovery that translates into a better life for individuals everywhere," he said.

The foreign ministers today concentrated on drawing up a joint statement on relations between industrialised and Third World countries.

Officials said discussions on a renewed pledge to avoid erecting new barriers to trade would take place tomorrow, when finance and economic ministers discuss the OECD area's economic strategy for the next 12 months.

This is a policy that could bring him into conflict both with the armed forces chiefs of staff who have come to rely on the regularity of American deliveries of arms and the Finance Ministry which would have to supply additional funds. Half of Israel's budget expenditure already goes to the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Weizmann has said he intends to "trim the fat" off Israel's armed forces by carrying out swingeing economy measures. Israel's military power is far different, however, from what it was when he retired from the air force in 1969.

Authoritative military sources noted a few days ago that Israel's air force now "is equal to the combined air forces of France and Britain" and that Israel's armoured forces had as many tanks "as all of the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) countries together".

A few years ago, Mr. Weizmann wrote to his son asking "how was it that my generation failed so that our sons are now forced to fight?" The son never fully recovered from wounds received in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Former Israeli Labour government ready to accept PLO presence at Geneva conference

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 23 (Agencies). — For several weeks earlier this year the Israeli government was conditionally ready to accept the presence of Palestine Liberation Organisation leaders -- even Yasser Arafat himself -- at a resumed Geneva peace conference, according to a highly-placed source here.

The source told Reuters that Israel had secretly advised the United States last February that it was ready to accept PLO representatives at Geneva as long as they were personally appointed by His Majesty King Hussein as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under Jordanian sovereignty.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked for comment on the report, said it was "ludicrous and totally unfounded."

According to the source, Mr. Yigal Allon, Foreign Minister in the former Labour government, told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the new Israeli position when the U.S. minister toured the Middle East in February. There was no immediate comment from Mr. Allon, who is on holiday.

At one point Mr. Allon had decided to make the new Israeli position public, the source said, but he deferred an announcement because of the approach

of the May 17 general elections. Finally the Labour government reverted to its original policy of opposing any PLO.

Public reaction to the reported concession on PLO representation would probably have been hostile. In any event the Labour Party was defeated by the rightwing Likud Party in the May elections.

The source told Reuters that one reason for the Labour government's reversion to its original hard-line position was presumably that the Arabs were making increasing public demands for Israeli concessions even before the Geneva conference resumed.

The source added that Israel's new Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, was sharply opposed to the attendance of any PLO representatives at Geneva.

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Barre: Relations with Israel based on friendship

PARIS, June 23 (R). — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that France's relations with Israel were based on mutual esteem and friendship but declined to comment on the new Israeli government headed by rightwing leader Menachem Begin. "Despite some ups and downs, relations between France and Israel are based on mutual esteem and solid friendship," he told members of the Foreign Press Association here. "I hope that in the coming years the relations between France and Israel will be good and that the problems facing Israel and the other countries in the area will be settled peacefully," he added.

King Hussein states Israel has nuclear arms

KUWAIT, June 23 (Agencies). — Israel has had nuclear armaments since 1973 and was working to develop them, His Majesty King Hussein said in an interview published today.

The King told the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Qabas that Israel had refused to sign the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty and that action must be taken to end this position.

He warned Arab countries to prepare themselves for an Israeli attack against south Lebanon to seize control of parts of the Litani River.

The King added: "The Arabs must not go to Geneva without first defining a common objective. To go to Geneva is not an aim in itself. This conference can come to a deadlock if the Arabs have not first coordinated their lines of action."

Jordan would not represent the Palestinians at the Geneva conference. The Palestinians must be represented as a separate entity, he said.

King Hussein called for an Arab conference every year to assess the changing military position.

King Hussein also told the editor in chief of the Egyptian daily Al Akhbar, Mr. Moussa Sabri, there was a possibility

that Israel might launch a military adventure in the near future.

In an interview he gave to Mr. Sabri during the latter's visit here as a member of the Egyptian press delegation which recently visited Jordan, published Thursday in Al Akhbar, the King said the Israeli electorate had had a choice in the recent elections; either to opt for holding on to the occupied lands or to withdraw from them in exchange for peace. But a large majority of the Israeli electorate had opted for land which brought the extremist Likud group to power. This is proof that the road to peace is difficult and fraught with dangers, he said.

His Majesty added that it had been argued that a militarily secure Israel would be more inclined to make political concessions. Facts, however, have proved otherwise. At present Israel, which is strong in the military field, has an extremist leadership which considers the occupied lands as "liberated" Israeli territory, he said.

According to the newspaper, King Hussein is not satisfied with the level of preparations by the Arabs to face the enemy. The Arab World is being bled by marginal conflicts among the Arabs themselves at the expense of their most important cause.

Begin: Israel will not return to '67 borders

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 23 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight Israel would not accept a Middle East peace settlement providing for withdrawal to its pre-June 1967 borders or a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He also accused the Soviet Union of wanting to gain control of the Middle East and the Palestine Liberation Organisation of being a Soviet agent.

The new Israeli premier was addressing Jewish leaders from all over the world at a meeting of the Zionist General Council here.

Mr. Begin said all subjects were open for discussion in the search for a solution to the Middle East conflict. "There is no such thing as non-negotiable," he said.

But he said United Nations Security Council resolution 242 spoke of Israeli withdrawal from "occupied territories", not "the occupied territories".

He said there was almost complete national consensus in Israel on holding on to the occupied West Bank.

"This is that Israel can on no condition withdraw to the 1967 borders and will not do so," he declared. "Israel will under no condition agree to the establishment of a state called Palestine in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, for this would endanger our very existence, and to prevent this danger we will defend this decision with our lives."

Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND YOUTH THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ART

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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Mumbo - jumbo

The annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva has been dominated by the announced American intention to quit the ILO this fall. The drama of "will-they-or-won't-they-leave" reached a sort of climax this week when ILO Director General Francis Blanchard publicly asked the U.S. to remain as a member of the ILO. The matter concerns us because one of the reasons the U.S. has become disenchanted with the ILO is the Arab persistence in bringing up the question of Israeli violations of Arab workers' rights in the occupied territories. The Americans think this is too much of a "political" matter to be discussed in the ILO.

Whatever the reasons for the drama that we are witnessing, matters have reached a point where the Americans will probably have to withdraw from the ILO simply to keep face. They would look like fools if they stayed in the ILO after all the ranting and raving they've done about how the ILO has become too politicized and how it has persisted in its double standards vis-a-vis the West and the rest of the world. The Americans, in effect, are saying that if the world doesn't play by their rules, they'll take their ball and go home. Our feeling is that if this is how the lines of confrontation have been drawn -- and they have been drawn by the Americans -- then the proper response from the rest of the world is to wave bye-bye as the Americans take their ball and go home.

If the ILO serves any useful functions -- and it does indeed -- it will carry on with its work with or without the membership of the United States.

The American complaints about the politicisation of the ILO are a load of intellectual mumbo-jumbo, and they have probably come to realise it by now, but to admit this would be embarrassing indeed. The ILO is only a forum where 135 nations happen to gather every summer; the ILO is not a sacred and pure patch of holy ground, whose sanctity will be restored by an American withdrawal. The ILO is nothing more than a reflection of our world. The Americans can leave the ILO, and we suggest they should do so, because this may be the best way for them to discover the difference between how easy it is to pull out of the ILO and how difficult it is to pull out of the real world that the ILO reflects.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Thursday commented on the importance of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Damascus.

Al Rai said that the meeting of brothers between King Hussein and President Hafez Assad is one in a chain of meetings following the earlier integration agreement between the two leaders but it is also an important meeting in view of the recent political changes in Israel.

The paper said that the announced aims of the new Israeli leaders are a glaring reality that faces all the Arabs, from the "Ocean to the Gulf," who probably are relaxed now after the recent avalanche of peace statements in the international arena, and it is a reality that faces all those who call for peace. The paper added that the aims and policy of the Likud bloc, not only destroys all the hopes for peace negotiations with the Carter administration, but it spells war -- with all the dangers war holds.

The paper said that it is not the only one to expect war but Israeli Labour leader Shimon Peres has said that war is what is meant by the Likud policy.

The paper concluded that due to the escalation of the Middle East conflict King Hussein saw it proper to meet with President Assad in order to strengthen Arab solidarity and mobilise Arab potential to be able to face up to the unending Israeli voluptuousness for aggression which has now become unmasked with the rise to power of the Likud, as well as to protect the rights of the Arab people and the future of the rising Arab generations.

Al Dustour said that King Hussein's talks with President Assad on Wednesday are simply a normal step to take in order to push joint Arab action towards a positive line and to mobilise Arab potential.

The paper indirectly hinted at the political changes in the Middle East due to the rise to power of the Likud. It said the Hussein-Assad talks are a new start, for they dealt with the unified Jordanian-Syrian stand in relation to the recent political changes in the area -- especially that these changes require alertness and detailed coordination.

The paper emphasised that the Arab goal of a just and comprehensive peace does not mean that the Arabs should shut their eyes to the challenges surrounding them or refrain from taking into consideration all eventualities that may come about due to the rise to power of the Likud.

The paper concluded that Arab action in this critical period and in the future should be planned objectively, in harmony with the Arab policy which aims for peace; it should refuse any resignation and be capable of counter-attacking any aggression. Arab action must not be just a reaction to Israeli provocations. Thus, the paper adds, it is clear that any Arab coordination, including the Syrian-Jordanian coordination, is necessary to strengthen the positive line of Arab action and to mobilise Arab potential to work for peace.

Al Sha'b said that the Hussein-Assad talks, coming at this crucial time, acquire a historical significance. It is true that both leaders had met previously and will meet again in the future for coordination and unification, but the timing of these talks signifies the seriousness with which both countries answer to the requirements of the national effort. The talks are the first Syrian-Jordanian step towards the enactment of a unified Arab stand able to face up to all the political changes and eventualities.

The paper added that political changes, both in Israel and in the international arena, call for a new Arab evaluation in order to define the necessities of a joint Arab action. Apart from this, the paper says that in going to Geneva the Arabs must have one unified stand which defines beforehand both how to operate at the conference and what acceptable results are wanted from the conference. In order to accomplish this, bilateral summit meetings are not enough.

The paper concluded that now, more than ever, the Arabs are in need of a quick and serious action to bring together Arab leaders in an Arab summit which is able to decide on building an Arab power capable of facing the enemy. That is why, the paper said, the Hussein-Assad talks take on a historical significance.

Israel and torture: A Sunday Times report

Part I

EDITOR'S NOTE: On June 19, 1977 THE SUNDAY TIMES ran a detailed inquiry by the Insight team into the use of torture by Israel on Arab detainees in the occupied territories.

We feel that this almost unique report deserves to be brought to the attention of our readers due to quasi-inaccessibility of the evidence presented, the rare objective spirit in which it is written and the fact that inquiries of this nature are indeed few and far between.

"Insight has questioned 44 Arabs who claim to have been ill-treated or tortured. Most of them still live in the occupied areas and some are willing to be named. We have tape recorded 110,000 words of testimony, and obtained corroboration wherever possible. Because the findings contradict official denials (by Israel) the evidence is set out in considerable detail..." THE SUNDAY TIMES says on its front page.

It continues "The practices we have examined have occurred throughout the ten years of Israeli occupation; our evidence spans this period, the last base being in December 1967. There is no reason to believe it has ceased: the allegations are continuing."

Starting today, we shall be reproducing the report in full. We shall do this in several instalments.

EARLY ON THE morning of February 24 this year, a transfer took place at the Allenby Bridge, the main crossing point from the Israeli-occupied West Bank to the East Bank of Jordan.

An Israeli army jeep drove to the centre of the bridge and pulled up. Several Israeli soldiers climbed out, followed by an International Red Cross delegate from Jerusalem, a young Swiss named Bernard Munger. Together they helped a frail figure from the jeep and laid him on a stretcher. His name was Omar Abdul Karim. He was a Palestinian carpenter from the village of Beit Sahur, just below Bethlehem. He was 35 years old, but he looked an old man.

On the Jordanian side of the bridge a small group awaited Abdul Karim. It comprised his brother, a Jordanian army liaison officer, and Jean Courvoisier, head of the International Red Cross delegation in Jordan's capital, Amman. The Red Cross men, Courvoisier and Munger, picked up the stretcher and carried it to an ambulance of the Jordanian Red Crescent (which operates in Jordan in liaison with the International Red Cross).

Abdul Karim lived. At midday, he was admitted to the King Hussein hospital at Salt, 25 miles from the bridge on the road to Amman. The case notes of his initial examination recorded that he was thin and weak. He complained of pains in the chest and found it hard to breathe out. He had an infection of the urinary tract. He talked of severe head pains and showed signs of giddiness. And his difficulty in moving tended to confirm his complaint that his joints, especially his knees, were painful too. Chest X-rays then showed that Abdul Karim's ribs had at some point been fractured. The houseman also noted that Abdul Karim was in a highly nervous state -- and prescribed tranquilisers.

With the aid of antibiotics, multi-vitamins and a high-protein diet, Abdul Karim has slowly recovered, though two months later, he could still barely walk.

He had been arrested, said Abdul Karim, by the Israeli security forces four months before and accused of belonging to the fedayeen, the Palestinian

resistance. He had then, he said, been tortured. And the tortures he recounted were so brutal, so prolonged and, above all, so organised and applied as to leave no doubt -- if his story were true -- that systematic torture is an Israeli practice.

WE WERE expecting Abdul Karim's arrival. We had learned of his case in January, while he was still in Israeli custody; and before his release we had talked with his wife, his lawyer and the mayor of his village.

For five months, we have been inquiring into allegations of systematic torture by Israel of Arab prisoners. Such allegations have been persistent for almost a decade, ever since the first weeks of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after Israel's victory of June 1967. The United Nations, Amnesty and several individuals, have, at different times, made detailed examinations of the evidence and have, in varying degrees, been disapproving of Israel. But virtually all previous inquiries have been vulnerable to criticism because they were conducted outside Israel and the occupied territories, without attempts at on the spot verification. Even a special committee of the U.N., a body not loth to criticise Israel, has admitted its inability "to reach a conclusive finding since this would only be possible after a free investigation inside the occupied territories."

For this Insight inquiry we have worked inside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, taking statements and examining stories there and going into neighbouring Arab countries, when necessary, to check those claims further. We have questioned 49 Palestinian Arabs, who have been in the custody of the Israeli security forces. Almost all are still living in the occupied territories. Forty four of them alleged, in varying detail, that they had been tortured.

In 22 of the cases, the Arabs involved have agreed to be named, even though they still live under Israeli military rule. In reaching our conclusions we have given greater weight to these cases. The remaining cases where Palestinians have asked to remain anonymous, we have treated with great caution, though consistent pat-

terns emerge from these, too. Our conclusions are:

1 Israel's security and intelligence services ill-treat Arabs in detention.

2 Some of the ill-treatment is merely primitive: prolonged beatings, for example. But more refined techniques are also used, including electric-shock torture and confinement in specially-constructed cells. This sort of apparatus, allied to the degree of organisation evident in its application, removes Israel's practice from the lesser realms of brutality and places it firmly in the category of torture.

3 Torture takes place in at least six centres: at the prisons of the four main occupied towns of Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron on the West Bank,

and Gaza in the south; at the detention centre in Jerusalem, known as the Russian Compound; and at a special military intelligence centre whose whereabouts are uncertain, but which testimony suggests is somewhere inside the vast military supply base at Sarafand, near Lod airport on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road. There is some evidence too that, at least for a time, there was a second such camp somewhere near Gaza.

4 All of Israel's security services are implicated: the Shin Beth, roughly Israel's MI5 and Special Branch in one, which reports to the office of the prime minister; Military Intelligence, which reports to the minister of defence; the border police; and Latam, Israel's "Department for Special Missions," both of which report to the police minister.

5 Torture is organised so methodically that it cannot be dismissed as a handful of "rogue cops" exceeding orders. It is systematic. It appears to be sanctioned at some level as deliberate policy.

6 Torture seems to be used for three purposes. The first is, of course, to extract information. The second motive, which seems at least as com-

mon, is to induce people to confess to "security" offences, of which they may, or may not, be guilty. The extracted confession is then used as the principal evidence in court: Israel makes something of the fact that it has few political prisoners in its jails, only those duly convicted according to law. The third purpose appears to be to persuade Arabs in the occupied territories that it is least painful to behave passively.

It may be, therefore, that the 22 Arabs we name are at risk of reaction in Israel. The 22 knew and accepted this. We see no way to protect them except by publicity, so we publish as an appendix to this report their names and home towns.

THE CASE OF Omar Abdul Karim, the man sent over the Allenby bridge, is typical for two reasons. His allegations differ little from those in scores of previous cases. And the difficulties of checking what he says are, as we shall show, no different either. First his story, recorded during eight hours of questioning in mid-April. The phrase "he says" should mentally be added to each assertion that follows:

Omar Abdul Karim was arrested on Oct. 3, 1976, as he was crossing eastward over the Allenby bridge, on his way to see his brother's wife in Amman. He was driven to the Russian Compound, known to Arabs as "Moskobiya" -- the detention and interrogation centre in Jerusalem which houses Shin Beth and Latam and occasionally the border police.

Among the interrogators who questioned him the same even-

ing were two whom he came to know as "Edi" and "Orli". They accused him of being one of the fedayeen. When he denied this, they beat him on the soles of his feet. Later, for about 15 minutes, he was hung up by his wrists. Then he was sent to a cell in the main prison block at Moskobiya. His feet were swollen; he crawled there.

He was in Moskobiya for seven days. In later interrogations, he lay prone on the floor and while one man stood on his legs, another pulled his arms back. Another time, a stick was twisted through his handcuffs, cutting the blood supply to his hands. He still denied involvement with the fedayeen.

After a week, he was transferred in a closed lorry to another location -- he thought Sarafand. So far his treatment might just be described as "brutality" rather than torture. But the new centre was more purposeful. Except during interrogation sessions, he was continuously hooded by a black canvas bag. Fresh interrogators took over, though Orli was also there.

Electricity was now used. Two thin, black leads were taped to Abdul Karim with sticking plaster. These went into a black box, presumably a transformer, and from it a thick white wire was plugged into a wall socket. A button on the box switched the current on. "It felt as though my bones were being crushed," Abdul Karim said. "The most painful was when they attached the wire to my testicles. When the current was applied, I felt it through my whole body. After the shocks ended, I felt pain in all my joints. Every muscle ached and I felt that my nerves were exhausted."

Abdul Karim says electricity was used at "eight or nine" sessions. But he says he continued to maintain his innocence. After 11 days he was moved again, to the prison at Hebron on the West Bank.

Edi and Orli were still with him, but yet more interrogators now joined in. On his first day at Hebron, one named "Ouzi" kicked his face; when blood from Abdul Karim's nose spotted his boot, Ouzi made him lick it off. Abdul Karim recalls the boot: "Thick, with a kind of grid on the soles, like a commando's."

He also identifies one interrogator as "Abu Ghazal," a man with an "Aleppo nose" on his cheek, a pitting peculiar to the Middle East. Abu Ghazal swung him round the room by his hair and, when it came out, forced him to eat it. "It stuck all down my throat. It made me want to throw up." Then he had to drink salty water. Finally, Abu Ghazal and a second interrogator forced a bottle of Abdul Karim's rectum.

That was the first day. The second day, he says he was again suspended by his wrists from a pulley and beaten. "I felt something break in my chest... When I came to I was on the floor and they were throwing water in my face..."

It was on the third or fourth day that Orli brought Abdul Karim's wife Najmah to the prison. "When she saw me in such condition she started screaming. Orli grabbed her by the hair. He started slapping her face until blood came from her nose and mouth..." Abdul Karim said he would confess.

"Orli said: 'Now we are friends.' He pulled out a cigarette and handed it to me. I took the cigarette and started smoking and he said: 'Now talk.' So I had to start lying. I had nothing to tell and I had to save my wife. I said I had bombs and I hid them in my lavatory. When I said this my wife said: 'No, I was the one who put them there.' In fact there was nothing we had done but she said she had done it to save me, and I said it to save her."

Abdul Karim was taken back to his home at Beit Sahur where sewage trucks sucked out the cesspit by his house. They found nothing. When it was realised he had lied, Edi repeated-banned Abdul Karim's head against a rough wall. Pieces of plaster fell out and Orli told him to swallow them, which he did.

"If I had anything I would give it to you," Abdul Karim went on telling his interrogators. They did not believe him. He was kept under a cold shower: lammed into a barrel of freezing water; and suspended from

his wrists once more while the interrogator Orli squeezed his genitals. "The mind cannot imagine how that hurts. It was so bad, it made me forget all the other pain."

The last assault Abdul Karim remembers is being shut in a small cell into which some kind of gas was squirted through the judas-hole in the door. "I couldn't stop coughing. My eyes and nose were running. The whole world started turning round me." He remembers a piece of glass like a finger which was finally slid into each nostril to ease his breathing. From that point, Abdul Karim's alleged recollections are confused and fragmentary. We have established that at the end of November, for example, he spent a week in the main Israeli prison hospital at Ramleh. He says he does not remember this. Then on Dec. 12, his wife Najmah says, she and their 12-year-old son visited him back in Hebron and he did not recognise the boy. He says he does not remember this episode either. About this time, the Israelis took him to the Jordanian border, but the Jordanians refused to accept him because no arrangements had been made. Abdul Karim says he just recalls something like that. Of his eventual journey to Salt in February through the mediation of the International Red Cross, he remembers very little.

IT IS AN APPALLING story, but how much of it is true? In the nature of torture, only two parties are present: torturer and victim. As Amnesty International has said: "The confrontation between the individual and the limitless power of the state... takes place in the darkest recess of political power." Failing a confession by the torturer, we have to look for other things: corroboration of verifiable details; or the consistency of one account with others, in circumstances where collusion can be ruled out. By those tests, Abdul Karim's story deserves credence.

We had learned of his case, as we said, even before his release. The independent interviews we conducted then went some way to corroborate his account.

Six weeks before Abdul Karim's release, his wife Najmah had told us -- in an interview at Beit Sahur -- how she had been arrested and taken to Hebron prison. She and her husband had been beaten in front of each other, she said. Her face had been slapped and her hair pulled. Her husband appeared "badly beaten on his face and his eyes were swollen. There were burns on the back of his hands and there were burns on his face as if made by an iron or an electric fire."

(Abdul Karim later showed us, among other marks on his body, a flat scar on the back of his right wrist. He said it had been caused by the application of electricity, unmodified by a transformer, in Hebron. "They taped the plug directly in the socket. It just blew me away, and they had to re-attach it. Sparks came from my hand. The other equipment didn't cause sparks.")

(To be continued)

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KING HUSSEIN MEETS FORMER AUSTRALIAN HEAD

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday received Mr. Gough Whitlam, former Australian prime minister and recently leader of the opposition, who is on a private visit to Jordan.

Earlier, Mr. Whitlam had two separate meetings with Premier Mudar Badran and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

In both meetings relations between Jordan and Australia were reviewed, as well as the situation in the Middle East.

Abu Odeh talks information with Qatari ruler

DOHA, June 23 (R). — The Emir (ruler) of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, offered here today with Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who arrived here last night on a three-day visit.

Officials said the talks dealt with strengthening bilateral relations, particularly in information fields.

Mr. Abu Odeh also held talks with his Qatari opposite number, Mr. Issa Ghanim Al Qatari, on expanding the exchange of radio and television programmes and cooperation between the two countries news services.

Mr. Abu Odeh will also visit Bahrain and Oman.



Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Thursday receives former premier and leader of the Labour Party opposition Gough Whitlam (left), here on a short private visit. (JNA photo).

Agreements signed with W. Germany, Holland

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and West Germany signed memoranda on agricultural cooperation here Thursday.

The German government will finance a study on the prevention of soil erosion in the King Talal Dam area. The study includes an aerial survey of the lower reaches of the Zarqa river.

The memoranda were signed for Jordan by Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a and for West Germany by its Ambassador in Amman, Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dornedden.

At the same time, a protocol supplement to the international transport agreement between Jordan and Holland was signed at the Ministry of Transport Thursday.

The two countries signed the agreement in June 1975 to regularise and develop overland transport of merchandise between the two countries.

The protocol was signed for the Jordanian government by Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat and for the Dutch government by its ambassador in Beirut.

BAHJAT TALHOUNI RETURNS FROM U.S.

AMMAN (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni returned here Thursday after a private visit to the United States.

He said that after he discussed with a number of U.S. congressmen various parliamentary questions, particularly the activities of the International Parliamentary Union and the Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue, which will take place in Luxembourg on June 30.

Mr. Talhouni also met Arab ambassadors in Washington and Arab representatives at the United Nations.

AUTOMATIC BAKERY STARTS BREAD PRODUCTION

AMMAN (JNA). — The new automatic bakery belonging to the Ministry of Supply Thursday began producing bread, Minister of Supply Marwan Al Qassem stated.

He said the bread has the distinction of having precise specifications concerning shape and weight.

Bread from the bakery is being sold at kiosks distributed in different parts and market places in Amman.

Mr. Al Qassem said the bakery is prepared to supply groceries with the necessary quantities of bread on a daily basis. The bread will be brought to shops in bakery cars, he added.

The Minister of Supply called on hospitals, hotels and others bodies to telephone the bakery manager or the bakery itself at 73358 to ensure their needs in bread.

Engineering team arrives in France

PARIS, June 23 (JNA). — A number of Jordanian engineers arrived here today on a two-week visit to France at the invitation of the French Centre for Foreign Trade.

The leader of the delegation said its visit comes within the framework of Jordanian-French cooperation in all fields. The team will look into the activities of French industrial firms and research centres in the field of telecommunications and electronics for possible application in Jordan.

The Jordanian team consists of representatives from the Engineers Association and the Telecommunications Corporation.

ILO to consider Hassan proposals

GENEVA, June 23 (JNA). — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Secretary General, M. Francis Blanchard, told the ILO annual conference meeting here Wednesday that His Highness Crown Prince Hassan's proposals on labour movement and labour compensation between developing and industrialised countries would be studied and taken into consideration by the organisation.

They would be implemented at first on a regional basis, M. Blanchard added.

The Crown Prince's proposals are in conformity with the aims and objectives of the ILO, M. Blanchard said. Crown Prince Hassan's proposals, outlined in a speech delivered at the conference on June 10, included the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility whose aim would be to draw resources from labour-importing countries and channel them into developing labour-exporting countries in proportions relative to the estimated costs incurred due to the loss of labour.

Kayali: Syria's man of fire with paintings of blood

I am simply calling attention to the fact that the fine arts is the only teacher except torture — Bernard Shaw.

By Salaheddin Mohammed Special to the Jordan Times

People often fail to realise at what cost in suffering a work of art is born: By admiring it, praising its merits and granting it a place of honour in his museums, man thinks he is "rehabilitating" his victim, whereas all he is doing is condemning his executioner all the more.

psychologically) and of warm and cold, Kayali has achieved a structure which gives his pictures the character of a definite statement.

Kayali's work is modified by an element of improvisation which has its roots in Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Modigliani, Picasso (the blue period) and Japanese art.

Kayali's use of lyrical, undulating lines with a strong sensitive clear touch (using positive and negative lines) and of harmonious colours (dark and light blue) or complementary colours (green and red), then abrupt lines and violent colours (pure yellow and pure red) often emphasised by a forceful internal expression and sympathy (face and movement of hands) are the basic formulae of his art... It is as if Kayali has created for himself a vocabulary capable of giving expression to the emotional content he wishes to convey.

A man who has been drawing agony and sadness for more than 20 years is a man of fire: Louay Kayali. Born in 1934, he is considered the first Syrian artist. He studied fine arts in Italy and since then has exhibited all over the world.

His subjects are simple people, flowers, landscapes and in particular motherhood. His most famous subject is the village of Maalola north of Damascus.

Critically... in using pure geometric elements for his compositions, or again in his emphasis on the horizontal and the vertical (standing and lying) and his contrasts of light and dark (both visually and

Lines are the main elements in Kayali's paintings. It always remains possible for a line alone to give expression to the artist's predicament, so the line becomes an expression of his tormented world, rather than a supreme ideal of beauty.

And now where is Kayali standing? Italian art critic Vinentini wrote in the newspaper Il Messaggero in 1965 that "Kayali is a serious artist and is in fact the face of modern Arab culture."

The following is an interview between the author and Louay Kayali to clarify some points related to his art.



Then What...? -- 1965

Q.: What is more important -- seeing wretches sipping their poverty or the moment you draw them?

A.: The moment of painting wretches with colours and lines puts me in a responsible position towards them -- and this is more important.

Q.: Your landscapes exclude the human element, but when you draw them (humans) you give them an abstract meaning related to their environment. Is this because of the development of art?

A.: When I deal with a human subject, I stick to a framework of expressive realism. Sometimes I use landscapes as a background to complete the human model, but in a new and developed framework.

Q.: Why do you not see the agony of your subjects as part of their universality?

A.: You have a wrong impression of my paintings. A lot of paintings are different in expression. But you are right in that universality is present in all my paintings. You remember my painting "Then What...?" which portrayed the Palestinian refugee problem and my exhibition in 1967 put on specially for our affair? All the paintings portrayed the struggle of our man to liberate himself. So we conclude that the subject requires the formation of determined emotional passion.

Q.: Your paintings follow a style of expressive realism.

ism, which has less ability to portray motion than surrealism, abstract expressionism, cubism and so on. What do you think?

A.: When we say realism or expressionism we talk about a method: form is an element in a method. In some of my works the composition, which is an element in a form, almost attains the abstract.

Q.: What do you think of art criticism, its necessity and its function? What do you think of what art critics say?

A.: Art criticism is very necessary, especially for the progressive countries. It is supposed to link the work of art and the public. Everyone has the right to express his ideas frankly and critics are among them.

Q.: Talking about technique, you leave the trace of a pencil or charcoal in your works? Is this to do with shape or content?

A.: It has a connection with shape more than content.

Q.: Herbert Read said that art is the will to form. How does this relate to your paintings?

A.: I don't agree with Herbert Read. Art is form and content. The more they have equality, the more works of art will be artistic. Form in any work is a relation between line and colour in a determined composition, so we ought to consider what is the background -- I mean the content -- of the form.



Louay Kayali -- 1977

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ILO shelves U.S. screening proposal

GENEVA, June 23 (R). — The annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) yesterday shelved an American-inspired proposal to keep the 135-nation body free of political issues.

A conference committee reported to the final plenary session of the three-week gathering that it had been unable to reach a consensus on the issue, which the U.S. wanted resolved as a condition for remaining a member of the ILO.

The Americans have said they would leave the organisation next November unless it stopped being excessively involved in what the U.S. called political issues.

The proposal, which the conference referred with others to a working party for further examination, would have permitted advance screening of draft resolutions to prevent texts condemning member states without investigation for reaching the conference floor.

This setback for the Americans followed a U.S. defeat in a vote last Monday on the procedure for looking into conditions of Arab workers in territories occupied by Israel.

U.S. delegate Daniel Horowitz told the assembly of about 1,500 representatives of governments, trade unions and employers' associations that the U.S. move had been deliberately handled in a way that prevented the conference passing judgement on "this vital problem."

It was wrapped up with other "intractable, difficult, important problems" for which there was no question of reaching a solution at the present conference, Mr. Horowitz said.

U.S. employer delegate Charles Smith said the ILO had gone backwards instead of forwards at the conference and that the U.S. trade union delegate said it was weakened and its basic machinery badly damaged, perhaps damaged beyond repair. I hope not.

Arab and other Third World delegates, supported by communist representatives, opposed the proposal for advance screening of resolutions, and the earlier move to ask an independent group of legal experts to examine conditions of Arab workers in the occupied territories.

The Arabs argue that action on the occupied territories should be taken under a resolution passed by the ILO's 1974 conference, condemning alleged Israeli racial discrimination and violation of trade union freedoms in the occupied territories.

ritories, and calling on ILO authorities to do everything to end this.

The U.S. supported by other Western industrialised countries, regarded the 1974 resolution as an example of "condemnation without prior investigation," which the proposed screening procedure was intended to prevent.

Founded in 1919 to improve workers' living standards and labour conditions everywhere, the ILO operates through conventions and recommendations adopted at annual conferences, setting guidelines for governments and national authorities.

Iraqi government delegate Nashat Akram Ibrahim said the resolution screening proposal was aimed at "destroying the principle of democracy and freedom of speech."

In the committee which considered this suggestion there was a stronger tendency in favour of changing the structure of the ILO, but marginal negotiations prevented the committee from considering all the work before it, Mr. Ibrahim said.

Egyptian government representative Omran El Shaifi, speaking on behalf of Third World states, said: "Our purpose is to bring this organisation into line with new international political realities so that it can respond to the overwhelming, overriding aspirations of the peoples of developing countries for change."

Referring to demands for changes in the constitutional structure of the ILO which Third World nations consider is unduly weighted in favour of industrialised states, Mr. El Shaifi said the developing countries' aim was "equal sovereignty of member states, equal regional representation of all groups."

"This year a chance to make a good start has been lost," Mr. El Shaifi said. If there was no real progress by next year Third World states would raise the issue again at the 1978 ILO conference, he added.

Somali government delegate Abdullah Said Osman described the ILO as "an anachronism of the past...undemocratic and unrepresentative." It needed to be reorganised and reformed," he said.

Mr. Loughheed said he also discussed the question of Iran buying Canadian wheat and the possibility of technological participation by Alberta in developing enormous coal reserves in Iran.

His Western Canadian province produces 2.37 million barrels of crude a day.

Mr. Loughheed arrived here

on Monday at the invitation of Prime Minister Amir Abdullah Hoveyda. He met the Shah and several cabinet ministers and other government officials involved in the oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

The Canadian provincial official described his visit as completely successful and said he had been given a full and candid picture of Iran's outlook in the energy field.

Mr. Loughheed said he also discussed the question of Iran buying Canadian wheat and the possibility of technological participation by Alberta in developing enormous coal reserves in Iran.

He said the country's economic problems could not be solved by action in the streets.

Slogans chanted by last night's marchers attacked the 15 per cent limit on wage increases this year, the rising cost of living, and the government's decision to return some land seized by a pro-communist administration in 1975 to private ownership.

Demonstrations throughout the country were called by the communist-dominated CGTP-Intersindical Trade Union Confederation, which says it speaks for 80 per cent of the nation's organised labour.

Because of the mass demonstrations, Labour Minister Maldonado Gonetla announced on

Saudi Arabia to get full control of Aramco wells

AMMAN, June 23 (R). — Negotiations on Saudi Arabia's ownership of the Arabian-American Oil Company have now ended, according to the Saudi Press Agency.

The agency, monitored from Jazirah said that an agreement giving Saudi Arabia full control of oil wells and production operations would be signed in Riyadh later this year.

Saudi Arabia already owns 60 per cent of the company under an agreement signed in 1972.

The source said that the four companies owning the other 40 per cent — Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Exxon and Mobil — would be given priority in buying Saudi Arabian oil.

OPEC still conferring

VIENNA, June 23 (R). — The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is still conferring on unifying its two-tier oil-price system and will announce agreement when it is achieved, OPEC officials said today.

An OPEC spokesman denied today's report in the Kuwaiti daily Al Sayassah which said OPEC headquarters here would announce on Saturday a decision to unify its price system.

The officials said OPEC Secretary General Ali Mohammad

Jaidah was consulting with ministers of the member countries on ending the price rift.

"If we have agreement, we will announce it right away," the spokesman said. But he declined to speculate when the decision would be made public.

Saudi Arabia said last week that it had agreed in principle with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to increase their oil prices by five per cent in July provided the other 11 OPEC members froze prices at 10 per cent.

Economic problems likely to dominate OAU meeting

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, June 23 (R). — Economic problems facing Africa are likely to dominate the ministerial meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which opens here today, OAU Assistant Secretary General Kamanda Wa Kamanda said yesterday.

He said in an interview that none of the continent's political disputes was likely to be raised at the ministerial meeting, which precedes the OAU's heads of state summit opening in the Gabonese capital on July 2.

Mr. Kamanda said the ministers' agenda did not include the problems of Benin (formerly Dahomey), the Shaba province of Zaire, or the possible transfer of OAU headquarters from Addis Ababa to another capital, which has been requested by some member countries.

He said, however, "the present economic and political situation on the continent is particularly worrying and this alone gives an idea of the importance of the 14th summit about to open in Libreville."

Mr. Kamanda said the ministers would discuss economic sanctions against white regimes in southern Africa when review-

ing a report of the OAU Liberation Committee which met in Luanda, Angola, recently.

Asked about a call by the five Western powers for decolonisation in southern Africa, he said the move was in the direction advocated by the OAU would raise no problem at all.

There had been no request for a discussion of the attack against Benin but the problem might be raised by the heads

of state or government, he said.

On the possible transfer of OAU headquarters from Addis Ababa to another capital, Mr. Kamanda said: "We have not been approached in any way about this."

On the Shaba province invasion, President Mobutu Sese Seko said Tuesday that Zaire would not request its inclusion in the agenda of the Libreville session.

Egypt, France to sign nuclear cooperation agreement in July

CAIRO, June 23 (R). — Egypt and France will sign an agreement on nuclear cooperation next month, the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Quoting no source, the semi-official daily said the agreement would cover cooperation in operating nuclear power stations and training Egyptian personnel to run them.

French experts would also draw up an Egyptian national plan for nuclear plants and for the siting of 12 plants up to the year 2005 on the Mediter-

anean and Red Sea coasts, the newspaper said.

Al-Ahram did not say where Egypt would obtain the plants. But President Anwar Sadat said last week in an interview with a Canadian journalist: "Egypt has already finalised an agreement with the American firm, Westinghouse, to build two reactors to desalinate water and generate power."

Mr. Sadat added: "We are also planning to purchase four or five nuclear reactors from France..."

Al-Ahram said Power Minister Ahmad Sultan recently held talks with executives at the French Nuclear Energy Commission during a visit to France. It did not say if any agreements were reached.

NEWS ANALYSIS

OPEC could lose out on non-oil energy talks

By Andrew Lycett

London (Gemin) — After the break-down of the north-south dialogue in Paris, the oil producing countries will now have no misgivings about raising the price of oil again at their ministerial meeting in Stockholm, Sweden on July 12.

The industrialised world will soon be suffering at the hands of an OPEC oil price and supply squeeze. And all because it was too mean in Paris to move much further towards a new international economic order than offer a meagre \$1 billion in extra development assistance to the poorest of the poor nations.

So runs the conventional wisdom of the moment. But it is somewhat exaggerated. It overestimates the position of OPEC and oil in the search for a new order and underestimates the role of other sources of energy, including nuclear power, in fashioning new relations between the rich and the poor of the world.

At the OPEC ministerial meeting last December, Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest oil producer and the United Arab Emirates refused to raise their prices with other OPEC nations by 10 per cent and limited them to 5 per cent.

Sheikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said at the time that he expected some real manifestation of the West's

appreciation of this gesture. That appreciation has to be shown on two different fronts," he said. "Number one, the north-south dialogue, and number two, the Arab-Israeli conflict."

For the first five months of this year the industrialised countries appeared to be taking notice of Yamani's words. The new Carter administration in the United States acted briskly on the Middle East question and sought to reverse former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's generally stalling approach to negotiations on a new order.

With their European colleagues the Americans came to accept — at least "in principle" — the Common Fund on Commodities which they had all made such a fuss about at the UNCTAD IV meeting the previous year.

But, come the actual Paris conference the West had retreated from their earlier positive approaches.

They did not see fit to reschedule any of the \$40 billion worth of debts currently crippling the poorest nations. All they could offer was a \$1 billion special fund — about enough cash to enable them to service their debts in a single year.

The rich nations had little else in their bag of presents. And they made further concessions conditional on the developing world's acceptance of the need for a continuing forum to discuss energy.

This was too much for some of the more militant OPEC nations, such as Algeria, Iran and Iraq. They fear an energy forum on the lines proposed will limit their political sovereignty and diminish the financial returns from their oil.

They do not want to participate in a debating chamber where the West could be given a say in the pricing and supply of oil. They only want to maximise the immediate economic returns possible from their oil reserves so that they can afford to industrialise heavily before that oil runs out.

Saudi Arabia tried to moderate between these militant oil producers and the West in the way it has made its own. But to no avail. The north-south dialogue broke up inconclusively and acrimoniously as a result of failure to agree on the energy forum.

So now Sheikh Yamani, to be true to his words in December, will have to do something to demonstrate Saudi Arabia's displeasure with the West. And sure enough, it is now clear that it will move its oil price up to the generally accepted level of 10 per cent increase on 1976 charges. Other OPEC countries may press in Stockholm for further increases. And Saudi Arabia, committed now to OPEC solidarity, will probably have to go with them.

As every one per cent increase in OPEC prices costs the industrialised world \$1.2 billion it appears the West's meanness in Paris may have cost them dearly. But in fact in choosing to play the energy card in the Paris dialogue the rich nations were exposing not so much their own Achilles heel as OPEC's.

In the last few years, in spite of the oil producers' phenomenal influence over the industrialised world, it has become clear that they do not hold all the cards in the energy game. OPEC members may produce half the world's oil, but the developed nations produce four fifths of its natural gas.

Non-oil producing countries themselves — the supposed beneficiaries of the new order — are coming to understand the untapped assets they are sitting on in the fields of wind, solar, hydro-electric and geothermal energy. Zaire, for example, has the greatest hydro-electric potential in the world. All it needs is Western expertise and capital (which could equally well come from the Arab world) to realise this potential.

Western leaders demonstrated at their London summit that they are aware the exploitation of untapped energy resources could provide an important bond between the rich and poor nations.

They declared: "The oil importing countries have special problems, both in securing and in paying for the energy supplies needed to sustain their economic development programmes. They require additional help in expanding their domestic energy production and

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.8	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	=	1.7196 / 98	U.S. dollars
One dollar	=	2.3540 / 50	West German marks
	=	2.4905 / 20	Dutch guilders
	=	2.4925 / 35	Swiss francs
	=	36.05 / 08	Belgian francs
	=	4.9400 / 10	French francs
	=	884.80 / 90	Italian lire
	=	271.75 / 85	Japanese yen
	=	4.4350 / 60	Swedish crowns
	=	5.3120 / 30	Norwegian crowns
	=	6.0550 / 65	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed in fairly active trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial average closed nearly one point lower, but gainers led losers at the bell by a wide margin (849 to 504), with blue chip and glamour issues still suffering from some profit taking.

Investors were apparently hesitant today, awaiting the latest statistics on the money supply to be published after the close by the Federal Reserve. The market was narrow, mixed during most of today's session after a slightly lower opening and most groups of shares closed on a mixed to higher tone with the exception of paper shares, generally weaker. Auto, chemical and motion picture issues were among the best gainers. Sony rose 1/4 to 9 1/8 in active trading while U.S. Steel lost 1/4 to 40 1/4 and Exxon 1/4 to \$52.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 925.37, a loss of 0.94 points; Transp at 237.97, a loss of 0.64; utilities at 115.45, a loss of 0.12; 24,330,000 shares changed hands, of which 5,410,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed Thursday as government stocks firmed in quiet trading after an easier opening while leading industrials were generally easier but occasionally off the bottom, dealers said.

Both short and longer dated government loans were occasionally 1/8 higher on balance in light buying interest while leading industrials were mostly a few pence easier although some shares rallied slightly. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 3.3 at 443.4.

Oils were mixed with B.P. 2p off while Shell remained 2p higher after news of its North Sea oil find with Esso. Banks were little changed after narrow movements. Mining shares continued firm in line with the gold bullion price and Australians also gained while Canadians were occasionally easier.

ICI recovered to around overnight levels by the close after being 2p off earlier and similar rallies were noted in Beecham and Courtauld, while GKN fell back after an initial gain of around 3p.

Bat was 2p easier after irregular movements on news of its purchase of the overseas interests of the U.S. tobacco company Lorillard, dealers said. Other shares to ease included Bowater, Hawker, Tubes, Dunlop and B.P.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$148.15/oz.

Beefeater
Cocktails from 7pm
Dinner from 8pm
Dancing from 11pm
N.A. Closed for Lunch
Tel. 316336-300717
Beirut - Lebanon

The first Arab airline to directly link
Amman & Damascus with

New York

ALIA, THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE,
AND SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES

ARE CUTTING THE DISTANCE AND TIME BETWEEN THE
EAST AND THE WEST WITH THEIR DIRECT FLIGHT.

STARTING JULY 11, 1977.

TWO WEEKLY FLIGHTS FROM AMMAN AND DAMASCUS
ON BOARD THE MOST MODERN JETS

JUMBO 747

FOR INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS PLEASE CONTACT
ALIA AND SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES OFFICES.



BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

SILVER JUBILEE BAZAAR

Photographs are now on display

at the British Council.

Orders taken.

MR. IAIN GUEST

Would Mr. Iain Guest, believed to be travelling
in Jordan, or anyone who knows his whereabouts,
please contact the Consular Section of
the British Embassy urgently.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1977

Your HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Excellent planetary influences are now present, so get in touch with key persons and come to a new agreement and understanding with them. Put new plans in effect.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Come to a better understanding with associates. The evening is fine for gaining prestige in group activities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may find it difficult to get started at work, but co-workers can be helpful. Show that you are full of vitality.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Attend to important duties before thinking about amusements that beckon. Try to please your closest tie more.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) The situation at home may not be to your liking but if you cooperate with kin, you can have greater rapport.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have a fine opportunity now to come to a better understanding with associates. Strive for increased happiness.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take the right steps that will increase the value of your property. An adviser can give you valuable financial tips now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Figure out a better way to attain your personal goals. Later part in a worthwhile social affair. Dress in elegant style.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Delve into investigative work and obtain the right answers you need. You can have an interesting evening with mate.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Once your work is done, make plans to attend places of recreation you like. Share your time with friends you really like.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handle civic matters that will improve your position in the community. Consider a new outlet for your special talents.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new and interesting project should be studied well since it could bring much success in the future. Think constructively.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you follow your intuition today you can attain your immediate aims. Beware of one who has ulterior motives.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺

3rd Circle Jabal Amman

Copy Chinese food and special family dinner: only JD 1.250 including one up one dish plain rice or bread. Come and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

GRAFFITI

ALL INSURANCE 5 ALIKE UNTIL YOU FILE CLAIM

GRAFFITI

THE FIRST THING THAT STRIKES A STRANGER IN NEW YORK IS A CAR

OUT AND ABOUT

as Wings Hotel, Jabal uwelshah. Tel. 22103/4. Place of THREE set me daily for lunch, and a r... en 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 Specialty: steaks.

DICK MEAL

restaurants for broasted n and light snacks. home, lunch or dinner. Amman, First Circle. 1083. Jabal Al Luwelshah. Tel. 30046. Al Hussein, near Jara. Cinema. Tel. 21781. in Zarqa and Irbid.

Captain's Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Grindaya Bank. Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

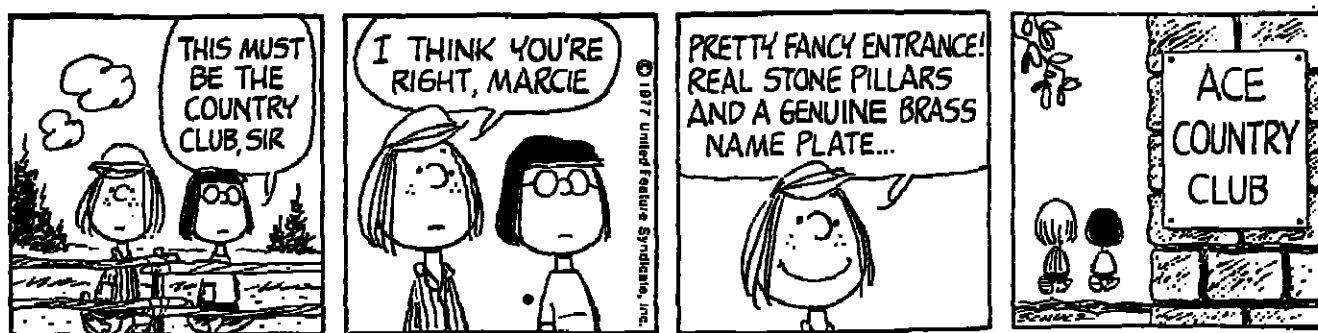
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abhiyah School or CNE. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 2:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service. Order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 23592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 88889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

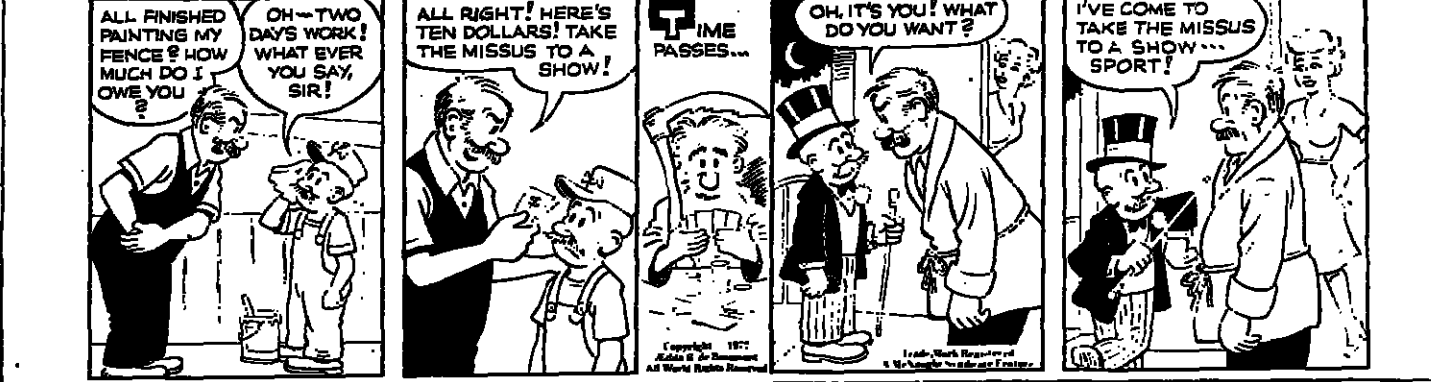
PEANUTS



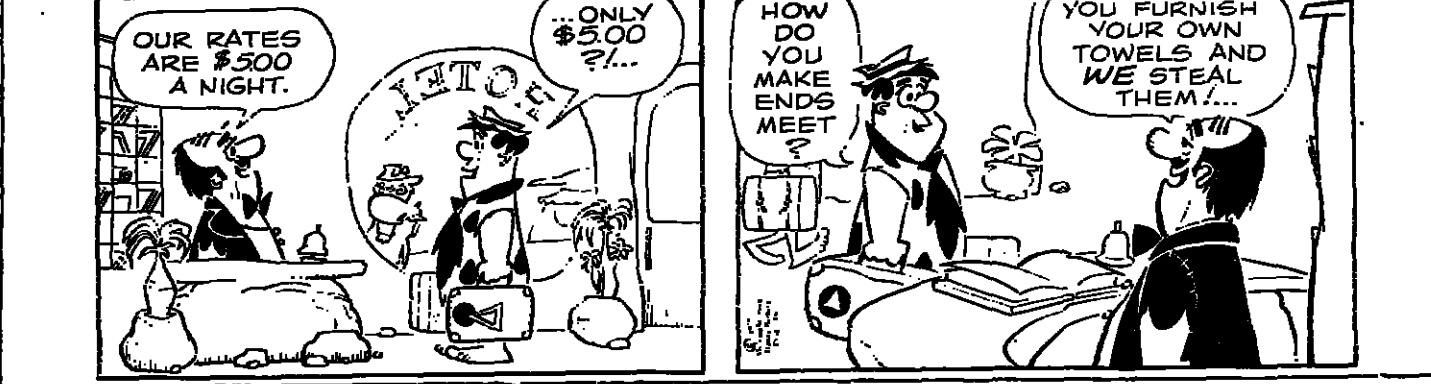
ANDY GAPP



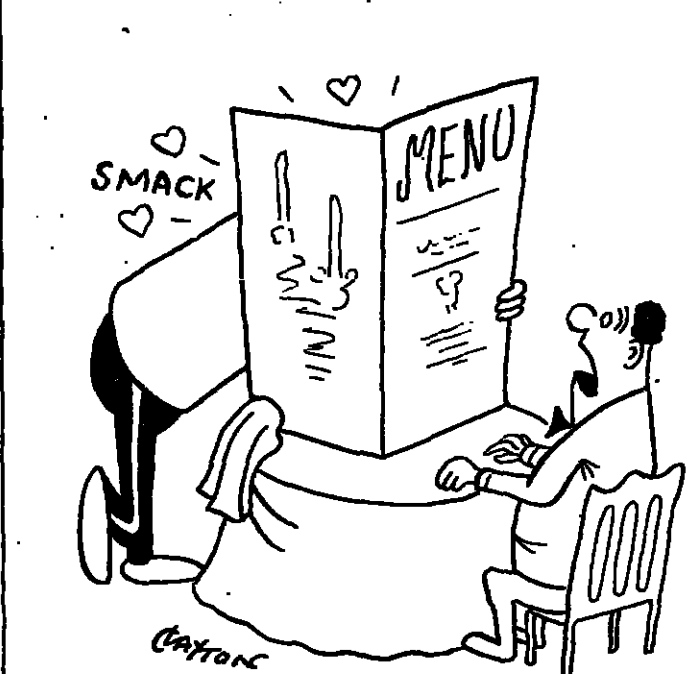
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



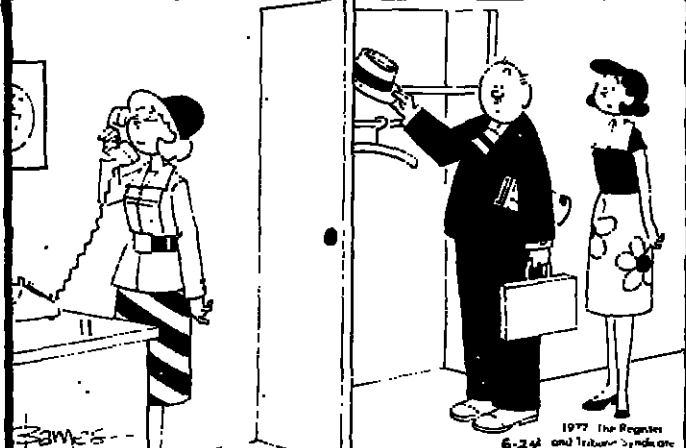
LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND Clayton

"You're a long time choosing, Cynthia."

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"I don't know who she is... she just asked to let her use the phone about two o'clock this afternoon."

PROVERB

Our sweetest songs come from the direst pain.

GORED BRIDGE

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ6 ♥10952 ♦AKJ32 ♣7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A.—Pass. Your hand is an absolute minimum. If partner needed no more than this to make a game, he would have made a forcing rebid rather than one which could be passed.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A87 ♥84 ♦AQ63 ♣KQ95
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠
?

What action do you take?
A.—It looks as if the opponents are trying to preempt you out of a game. If partner has a heart stopper, three no trump might be your best spot, and the only practical way to get there is to cue-bid three spades, showing a control in that suit. If partner bids three no trump, relax. If he bids anything else, go on to five diamonds.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ ♥7 ♦AJ98752 ♣Q73
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 3 ♠
?

What do you bid now?
A.—East's preempt has put you on the spot. Partner could have a hand that would offer a play for six diamonds, but with the wrong hand even five diamonds might be too high. We would take our chances and bid three no trump, since that is the contract most likely to make. Of course, if this is greeted with a hearty double, we would reconsider and run to diamonds.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠QJ6 ♥Q883 ♦K ♣KJ1063
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠
?

What action do you take?
A.—Pass. Nothing you can do offers any measure of safety. Bear in mind that partner's balancing bid does not show much of a hand—with the equivalent of an opening bid, he would have first doubled. Your wisest course is to pass and try to defeat two spades.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ83 ♥K954 ♦K7 ♣62
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A.—Four hearts. In support of hearts, your hand is worth nearly 18 points and you can convey this to partner by making a jump raise. That puts partner in a position to make a move if there are slam possibilities.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK107 ♥AKJ8 ♦J1096 ♣5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass Pass
?

What action do you take?
A.—You have a strong hand with support for both unbid suits. A bid of two hearts describes neither the strength nor the shape of your holding. Besides offering the possibility of finding a diamond fit, the double also allows partner the opportunity of converting for penalties should he hold little but length and strength in the overcaller's suit.

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠83 ♥Q95 ♦K762 ♣AJ54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
2 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A.—Happy days are here again! A small slam is not unlikely. To determine the possibilities and give yourself the maximum room for exploration, you should set the trump suit as early as possible. And bid other than three hearts earns several demerits.

Q.8—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠QJ1063 ♥Q74 ♦AK109 ♣5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?

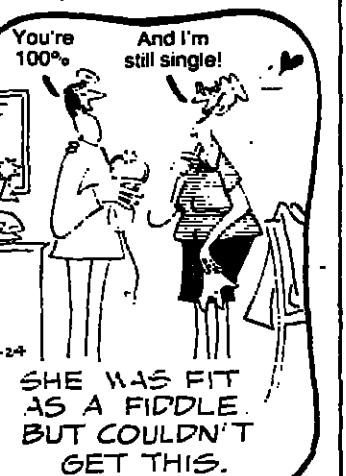
What do you bid now?
A.—Three hearts. Your hand is not strong enough for the "high reverse" of three diamonds, and it is too good, in support of hearts, for a mere two spade rebid. Don't worry about raising, partner with only three trumps. If he does not have five hearts for his bid at the two-level, he surely has spade support and will correct to your suit.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

KLUFEE
HAIKK
ALFFEB
DUNBOA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

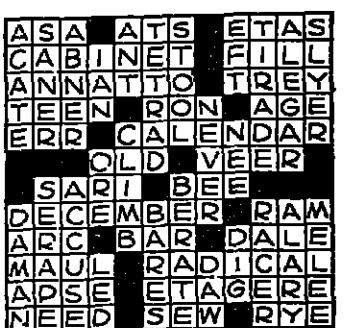
Print answer here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

Yesterday's Jumbles: DELVE GAUDY NICELY CRABBY
Answer: What the G.I. got—THE "GENERAL" IDEA

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Chalkedony
- Keel
- Edible seaweed
- Tick
- Homey spa
- Houshold
- Highest note
- Prison
- Loop for listening
- Negative
- Tendon
- Slippery
- Shed
- Complain
- By thick
- Regurgitate
- Love end
- Uncomprehending
- Tumultuous
- Guam crow
- International
- Moslem guide
- Enu apple
- Soap plant
- Practical
- Need



SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- Successor to a
- Cantier
- Fly
- Hyson, for example
- Shrew
- Judge's chamber
- Lot
- Hank of twine
- Decree
- Masculine name
- Revolve a legacy
- Exclamation
- Gaming cubes
- About
- Behold
- Frank
- Fumes
- Banished people
- Shipworm
- Silent
- Market place
- Greek physician
- Serve
- Blackbird
- Brownie
- Warp yarn
- Diagnosis

Par time 35 minutes AP Newsfeatures

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		BBC RADIO		AMMAN AIRPORT	
Channel 3 & 6:		Radio Newsworld		Arrivals:	
06:00 Quran	20:00 News in Arabic	06:00 World News	15:15 Outlook	7:35 Cairo (EA)	21:35 Moscow (Lufthansa)
06:15 Cartoons	18:30 Religious programme	06:30 Sarah Ward	18:00 News: Commentary	8:15 Baghdad	00:30 Rome (Alitalia)
06:25 Arabic series	20:30 Arabic series	06:35 The World Today	06:35 Citi and Sports	8:45 Abu Dhabi	
11:15 Three stooges	21:20 Reportage	06:40 News: Press Review	06:45 Science in Action		
12:30 Cultural film	22:00 News: 24 hours	06:45 The Music Room	06:50 The World Today		
12:45 Religious programme	22:00 News: 24 hours	07:00 The World Today	07:00 News		
14:00 Arabic series	19:20 News in Hebrew	07:05 Sarah Ward	07:05 Music Now		
14:05 Varieties	19:45 Varieties	07:10 Meridian: Navy Programme	07:10 Book: Chance		
14:30 Soccer match	20:30 About Jordan	07:15 Sports Round-up	07:15 Sports Round-up		
17:05 Arabic series	21:10 Best sellers	07:20 News	07:20 Radio Newsworld		
18:30 Cinema	22:00 News in English	07:25 The Gospel Train	07:25 Radio Newsworld		
19:25 Arabic feature	22:15 Kojak	07:30 News: Press Review	07:30 Making a Map		
19:30 Cinema		07:35 The World Today	07:35 Quoniam: News Summary		
19:30 Cinema		07:40 Financial News	07:40 Stock Market		
19:30 Cinema		07:45 Pride and Prejudice	07:45 Strike up the Band		
19:30 Cinema		07:50 Wimbledon	07:50 News: 24 hours		
19:30 Cinema		07:55 Folk and Country	07:55 The Gospel Train		
19:30 Cinema		08:00 News of England	08:00 World Radio Club		
19:30 Cinema		08:05 News: Reflections	08:05 World Radio Club		
19:30 Cinema		08:10 Music from Old Vienna	08:10 World Radio Club		
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S. African police clash with blacks in new Soweto demos

SOWETO, June 23 (R). — South African police shot dead a black man and badly wounded another today amid mounting violence in Soweto township involving thousands of African demonstrators.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene this afternoon.

"So far we've exercised restraint," a senior police officer told Reuters. "Now, if they want trouble they are going to get it."

Police said they fired several shots in self-defence when they were "violently attacked by a large mob" in Soweto.

It happened as hundreds of black students went on the march both in Soweto and in the heart of "white" Johannesburg.

They were mainly demanding the release of black student leaders arrested on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of unrest in Soweto which engulfed South Africa in racial protest last year and eventually claimed 500 lives.

Police earlier reported they opened fire on a group of demonstrators stoning a police car.

Thousands of students took part in various Soweto separate marches. Police flung teargas canisters and sprayed the marchers with a mixture of teargas and talcum powder from an anti-riot "sneeze-machine".

The students fled but regrouped in other areas to resume marching.

In Johannesburg, between 400 and 500 placard-waving students jog-trotted the city centre to police headquarters at John Vorster Square, where they sang: "We want our land back."

As they were dispersing after a peaceful protest, police baton-charged them, injuring an undisclosed number of students. Others were hurt when they crashed through a cafe window in an effort to escape police.

About 130 students were arrested in the Johannesburg incident.

In Soweto's Orlando East District, groups of youth stoned passing cars -- including that of Reuters correspondent Rodney Pinder. He was not hurt.

Further along the main road into Orlando West -- one of the oldest and biggest of the Soweto districts -- the main road was blocked. A towering lamp standard had been felled and lay across the road.

Piles of rubble had been dumped in the road to make a barricade against police, and a pall of smoke from burning vehicles hung over the scene.

Eyewitnesses reported disturbances in a number of areas of Soweto, including the Diepkloof, Naledi, Meadowlands, Dube, White City and Mofolo Village Townships.

At one stage a crowd of several thousand blacks began moving along the Soweto highway towards Johannesburg, they said.

The marchers were confronted by police and warned to turn back or face strong action.

part of Soweto, stone-throwing students ambushed a police car.

Two policemen leapt from the car and one threw a teargas canister at the students.

The students continued throwing stones at the police from behind nearby buildings until one officer drew a pistol from his holster and pointed it at the youths. They then dispersed.

The body of Senor Javier de Ybarra, 63, was found yesterday in woods off a mountain path near Bilbao.

Senor de Ybarra, who had been kidnapped on May 20 by the Basque separatist organisation ETA, had been shot in the neck.

The Spanish flag flew at half-mast from official buildings in Bilbao, the industrial centre of the Basque region, where Senor de Ybarra had once served as mayor.

Although Senor de Ybarra was closely identified with the Francoist regime, his execution only a few days after Spain's first free elections in 41 years was condemned by all political parties.

Ugandan army head says Amin fit, well

JOHANNESBURG, June 23 (AFP). — Ugandan President Idi Amin is alive and well and in the capital, Kampala, the Rand Daily Mail reported here today.

The newspaper which telephoned his command headquarters in Kampala, quoted Ugandan Chief-of-Staff Maj. Gen. Isaac Lumago as saying: "The stories going around about his disappearance are absolute nonsense. Field Marshal Amin is in Kampala and is fit and well."

"He decided to honeymoon for a week and the stories started. That was when Maj. Gen. Idri, the Vice President, took over for the one week period," he told the newspaper.

was established under the 1974 Iraqi law on Kurdish autonomy which fell short of the demands of Kurdish leaders and sparked the 1974 uprising.

Since its collapse, Iraq has poured aid into the region in an effort to win over the fiercely-independent people traditionally suspicious of central authority.

Observers in Beirut said the KDP official's assertion of Syrian support for Mr. Talabani appeared to be backed up by Iraqi claims of Syrian responsibility for what is termed by the Baghdad government "isolated incidents" in the north.

The observers said an Iraqi government programme to regroup scattered hamlets in the mountains of Kurdistan in new villages near the northern border aimed to deprive the guerrillas of popular support.

There have been conflicting Iraqi statements on reported plans to establish a 10 kms. security belt along the border.

Mr. Hashem Aghaw, Executive Council Chairman (Prime Minister) of Kurdistan -- now officially known as "the Autonomous Region" -- said last April that he had no knowledge of such plans.

But the governor of Dohuk, whose administrative control extends to the Turkish border, told a French correspondent that villages in his area had been removed to create a depopulated protective zone.

The "Autonomous Region" is

By Mouna Nabaa

BEIRUT, June 23 (AFP). — The situation in southern Lebanon, which has troubled this country for years, has become a matter of concern for the whole Arab World judging by current diplomatic contacts.

Former President Camille Chamoun, head of the Conservative National Liberal Party, said on Tuesday that the Palestinians "should start by respecting their commitments (of 1969) before undertaking new ones."

But the Palestinians contend there should first be a truce between them and Lebanese Conservative militia holding certain villages in southern Lebanon.

Then they could calmly examine how to implement the Cairo agreement, and Israeli forces would have no pretext for intervening in the fighting that has persisted in the south since the end of the Lebanese civil war.

This proposal was inspired by Saudi Arabia, a well-informed source disclosed here.

Brezhnev returns home

PARIS, June 23 (R). — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev returned to Moscow last night after three days of talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing which ended with a declaration reaffirming their commitment to détente.

But diplomatic observers here said the formulations in the declaration and in a joint communiqué covering all aspects of the discussions indicated there had been no shift in the stand of either side on the faltering East-West relationship.

Although the French president had insisted that an easing of the ideological conflict between the communist and non-communist world was essential to détente, no reference to this issue appeared in the final documents.

President Giscard d'Estaing told reporters after Mr. Brezhnev's departure that France would only take part in general disarmament discussions -- a subject on which the Soviet leader had urged greater French activity -- if all nuclear powers including China were represented.

The last summit was held in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1974.

Mr. Bhutto is meeting PNA leaders tonight over difficulties which emerged during his absence on the agreement to hold general elections in October.

The nine-party alliance claimed the government is putting a different interpretation on parts of the basic agreement reached last week.

The agreement provides for the lifting of the state of emergency which has been in force since 1971, release of people held during the wave of violence that swept Pakistan after elections last March 7, and a system of safeguards for the new elections.

The opposition claimed the March elections were rigged and successfully agitated for a new poll.

Mr. Bhutto told reporters today that the basic points of the agreement were resolved before he left for his tour and only technical matters were left to be sorted out.

Soviet weekly lashes at Carrillo's Eurocommunism

MOSCOW, June 23 (R). — The Soviet Union today launched a sweeping personal attack on Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo, accusing him of trying to split the world communist movement with the concept of "Eurocommunism".

The attack, which contained the biggest recent Soviet broadside against the "Eurocommunism" policy of some West European Communist Parties, came in a 3,500-word editorial in the official foreign affairs weekly New Times.

It accused the Spanish party leader of "escalating anti-Sovietism".

Reviewing Senor Carrillo's book "Eurocommunism and the State," New Times said he had "undergone a truly staggering metamorphosis" since declaring in 1976 that there was no such thing as Eurocommunism.

"Today he proclaims himself not simply a Eurocommunist but something of an apostle of this new concept and sets out to formulate its basic dogmas for the whole world," the editorial said.

Eurocommunism is the term given to the brand of communism developed by the French, Spanish and Italian parties,

who say they advocate democratic methods and independence from Moscow.

It had been invented by bourgeois ideologists attempting to undermine the world communist movement, New Times said.

In Carrillo's postulations, Eurocommunism is closely linked with his escalating anti-Sovietism. In characterising the policy of the Soviet Union, he has latterly spoken of our country and our party in terms which even the most reactionary writers do not often venture to use," it said.

The editorial, clearly written with high Kremlin authority, said the Soviet Party hoped for good relations with Spanish Communists.

"However, Carrillo's crude anti-Sovietism, is plainly causing considerable damage to these relations. Responsibility for this rests fully with him," it added.

Observers said the Soviet attack appeared to have been delayed by the Kremlin until after last week's Spanish general elections. Senor Carrillo's book was published in April.

A commentary in the Soviet daily Pravda earlier this week said the Spanish party had done well to win one-and-a-half million votes since it had only just emerged from illegality.

Child murderer guillotined

DOUAI, France, June 23 (R). — Condemned child-murderer Jerome Carrein was executed by guillotine in Douai Prison at dawn today, official sources said.

He was the second person to be executed in the three year presidency of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing who has said he personally opposed the death penalty.

Carrein, 36, was condemned to death in February for the kidnapping, rape and murder of the nine-year-old daughter of a cafe owner. It was his second trial. A first hearing in 1976 was declared invalid by

the Supreme Court.

Despite the president's wish that the death penalty be abolished, opinion polls have indicated that the majority of French people are in favour of retaining the guillotine, introduced during the French Revolution.

The French president now faces an agonising decision whether to renege on Hamid Djandoubi, a 28-year-old farm-worker born in Tunisia, after the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence imposed on him this month.

Djandoubi was convicted in February of killing 21-year-old Elisabeth Bousquet.

Ian Smith's party faces new rightwing dissent at start of parliamentary session

SALISBURY, June 23 (AFP). — Rightwing dissidents within the ruling Rhodesian Front Parliamentary Caucus yesterday underlined their opposition to the government of Premier Ian Smith at the start of new parliamentary session.

Two of the dissidents, who include a former minister and a former deputy minister, tabled Private Member's Motions which are believed to be the first of several that will provide vehicles to criticise government policy.

One dissident, Dr. Colin Barlow, tabled a motion calling for the "elimination" of the political infrastructure of those political parties supporting terrorism.

This was seen as a direct challenge to the government to ban the parties in Rhodesia which support Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, both of whom are self-avowed guerrilla leaders as joint heads

of the militant Patriotic Front.

Another rebel, Mr. Ian Sandeman moved a Private Member's Motion calling on the government to give the vote to all members of the security forces under the age of 18, black and white, who had completed certain periods in uniform and who had attained certain educational standards.

Mr. Sandeman's motion said those who qualified for the vote should be given it on the separate black and white voters rolls.

Mr. Sandeman's motion will be debated next Wednesday and Dr. Barlow's on July 6.

The dissidents first broke with the ruling Rhodesian Front Parliamentary Caucus late last year, creating the worst rift in the party's 15-year history.

Their opposition was rooted in rejection of the government's attempt to settle the country's independence dispute.

On Tuesday night they informed the government Chief Wh-

ig, Mr. Dennis Divaris, that they had rejected a reconciliation offer from the party to rejoin the caucus.

To underline their defiance, the 12 dissidents have moved to adjoining seats on the back-bench in parliament.

According to party sources the dissidents plan to test their strength and general appeal during the new parliamentary session before deciding whether to form a new opposition party.

A report by the Secretary for African Education, A. J. Smith, tabled in parliament here yesterday asserted that the black education system has been disrupted by unprecedented incidents of absconding, abduction, mutilation, torture and death as a result of the guerrilla war.

"In retrospect it seems that every day produced its crop of incidents, most of them without precedent," the report said.

"I shall never accept that there can be justification for the deliberate wrecking of children's educational opportunities, although I realise full well the futility of protesting against cynical indifference, colossal misrepresentation and callous disregard for human life," Mr. Smith said.

Earlier this year it was officially estimated that nearly 800 black teachers in the eastern border area around Umfolozi would lose their jobs because guerrillas had forced about 36,000 children to quit school.

Meanwhile, the moderate Zimbabwian United People's Organisation (ZUPO) has announced that it will send a three-man delegation to London to present a draft constitution leading to majority rule to British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

A spokesman for ZUPO said the constitution had been drafted for the party as a means of moving peacefully to majority rule.

* NEW DELHI, June 23 (R). — The Indian government has withdrawn the wide powers given to the police and other official security agencies to keep surveillance over private citizens, Samachar news agency reported today. The agency, quoting official sources, said that in a further step to restore full civil liberties, police had been directed not to tap telephones or monitor conversations with long-range listening devices.

* DAMASCUS, June 23 (R). — Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, will make an official visit to France from July 1 to 3, it was officially announced here today. Mr. Khaddam, heading an economic and technical delegation, will be responding to an invitation from the French foreign minister.

* WASHINGTON, June 23 (R). — America's radiation bomb being developed for launching from Lance missiles distributed across Europe would spew out a deadly stream on neutrons capable of killing people over a wide area within days without depositing a nuclear agency spokesman said. Experiments showed that a radiation exposure 4,600 times as strong as that used on patients having X-rays at their dentists incapacitated 80 per cent of monkeys trapped in an experimental treadmill within eight minutes. Death followed shortly afterwards.

* WASHINGTON, June 23 (AFP). — Bribes paid to American congressmen by South Korean agents were intended to counteract American opposition to a "strong dictatorial system" established by South Korean President Park Chung Hee, former South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) chief Kim Hyung Wook testified here yesterday. Mr. Kim told a House of Representatives subcommittee on international affairs that South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, named as the principal paymaster of running a slush fund in Washington, was not a KCIA agent. "But he offered me his cooperation," Mr. Kim declared.

* JAKARTA, June 23 (R). — A 12,64-ton cruise liner hit a submerged object outside the Port of Jakarta early this morning, and all 800 passengers aboard were taken ashore. Jakarta Port authorities said. The Liberian-registered liner, the Fairway, was undergoing repairs here, the authorities added. The Fairway was held by the object, which has not yet been identified, but the damage was not serious, they said. The passengers are well and being accommodated in Jakarta hotels while the ship is fixed.

* MILAN, June 23 (R). — Defence counsel yesterday defended the ideals of self-declared "Red Brigades" guerrilla leader Renato Curcio at his trial here on charges that include the attempted murder of a policeman during his arrest 17 months ago. Also on trial in the heavily-guarded court are four alleged accomplices in the "Red Brigades" -- it is one of Italy's most active leftist guerrilla groups and is held responsible for bombings, kidnappings and assassinations during four years.

Men using PLO car attempted abduction at Nicosia Airport

NICOSIA, June 23 (R). — A Palestinian "mystery man" left Cyprus yesterday after five days under police protection following a dramatic attempt to drag him aboard a Beirut-bound jet, apparently by persons using a Palestine Liberation Organisation car.

The government said the man who has a leg in plaster, originally told police he wanted to go to Israel yesterday. But he changed his mind at the last moment and flew to a destination kept secret so far.

A government spokesman said the man, with Lebanese papers in the name of Mr. Georges Attallah, had been under police protection following an incident at Larnaca Airport last Friday.

Describing that incident, witnesses said a car with diplomatic number plates drove up alongside a Middle East Airlines jet ready to leave for Beirut.

Mr. Attallah, his leg in plaster, was among three or four men who got out. The others asked the captain to take Mr. Attallah and one of them aboard.

But the injured man began to struggle and shout that he did not want to go. The captain refused to let any of the men aboard, then police intervened.

The man was given the opportunity to go to any country and chose Israel, but changed his mind and "got on a plane yesterday afternoon for a third country," the spokesman said.

London, Athens and Damascus/Amman were destinations of flights leaving at the relevant time.

Both the Israeli ambassador and the PLO representative later denied all knowledge of the affair, apart from what they had read in the local press.

"It looked like an internal matter between rival Palestinian factions, so we took only a passive interest," said Israeli Ambassador Nahum Eskhol.

PLO Representative, Abdul Rahim Zakaria said: "I have no information about this at all. Certainly none of our people were involved in the airport incident."

Unconfirmed reports said Mr. Attallah came to Cyprus for treatment for a leg wound on May 31 from Lebanon.

He implicitly confirmed the limited scale of the fighting in the north by saying that the KDP mustered about 1,000 armed men operating in Kurdistan.

The Kurdish National Union (KNU) of Syrian-backed rebel leader Jalal Talabani had no more than 50 trained men and a third opposition group, the Social Movement, had about 100 commandos in the area.

At the height of the rebellion a strong rebel army fought the Iraqis. The uprising erupted in 1974 and collapsed in March, 1975, after the Iraqis and the Shah of Iran concluded an agreement which resulted in an end to Iranian support to the Kurds.

The KDP official said the guerrillas were receiving weapons and financial support from the Kurdish communities in Turkey and Iran. Syria, Iraq's chief antagonist in the Arab World, was also providing weapons.

The official said that Mr. Talabani's "national groupings" of Syrian-backed opposition groups in exile had recently taken delivery from Syria of about 2,000 Kalashnikov assault rifles and 100 rocket-propelled grenades.

Mr. Talabani's supporters were now busy selling the rifles to rebel sympathisers in Kurdistan at \$700 each. Mr. Talabani had also bought a consignment of 2,000 Kalashnikovs from Lebanon, where there is a surplus of weaponry following the end of the 19-month civil war last November.

Mr. Talabani was chief spokesman for Mulla Mustafa before he fell out with him in the mid-sixties. He was held in low regard by leaders of the new KDP who suspect him of feuding with the Americans in the Vietnam war.

The Kurdish official's allegation, in an interview with Reuters, tallied with separate, but unconfirmed, reports from Western diplomats in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad -- where the government consistently denies rebel activity in the north.

According to reliable reports, small-scale Kurdish guerrilla activity resumed early in 1976, less than a year after the collapse of a full-scale Kurdish revolt led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani, now in exile in the U.S.

The KDP reformed and moved to the left after the collapse of the revolt.

The party officials said the Iraqis were using French-made Frelon helicopters and Soviet-made Mi-2s and Mi-45s equipped with air-to-ground rockets and 12.6 mm. machineguns.

The latest incident involving helicopter gunships in a ground support role took place in the northern district of Dehuk, south of the Turkish border, on May 18, the official said.

The gunships had given support to the Iraqi army's elite Special Forces in a clash with Kurdish fighters armed with nothing but Kalashnikov assault rifles. No casualty figures were available, he added.

Arab Horse Races

Every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.
at the Royal Racing Club, Marka.
Admission 150 fils.

